

Conventions, Accuracy Metrics, Classification, Regression

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Outline

1. Introduction and Demos
2. Machine Learning Fundamentals
3. First ML Example: Tomato Quality Prediction
4. Classification vs Regression
5. Classification Metrics
6. Regression Metrics
7. Data Visualization and Baselines
8. Summary and Key Takeaways

Demo

- Complete PoseNet Demo

Demo

- [Complete PoseNet Demo](#)
- [Blog post from Google](#)

Demo

- [Complete PoseNet Demo](#)
- [Blog post from Google](#)
- [Rock Paper Scissors](#)

Revision: What is Machine Learning

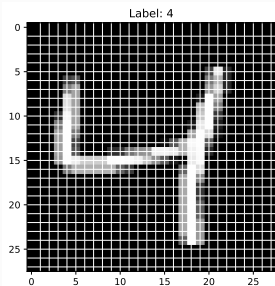
“Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed” - Arthur Samuel [1959]

Revision: What is Machine Learning

“Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed” - Arthur Samuel [1959]

Let us work on the digit recognition problem.

Notebook: rule-based-vs-ml.html



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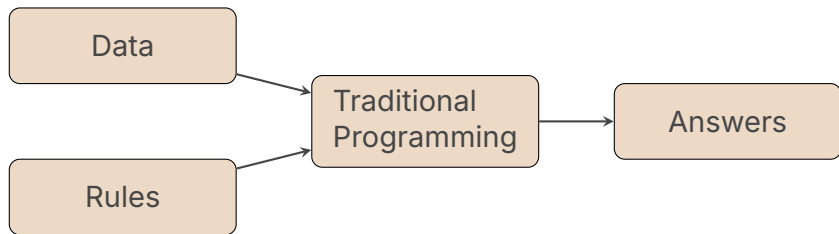
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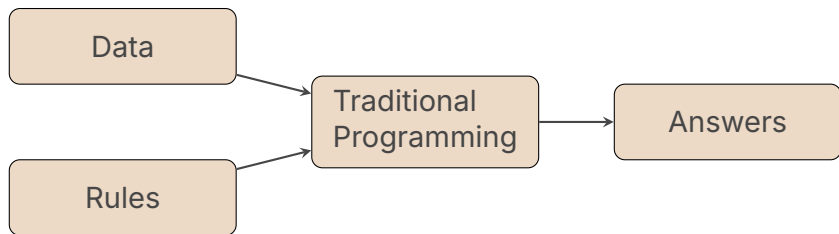
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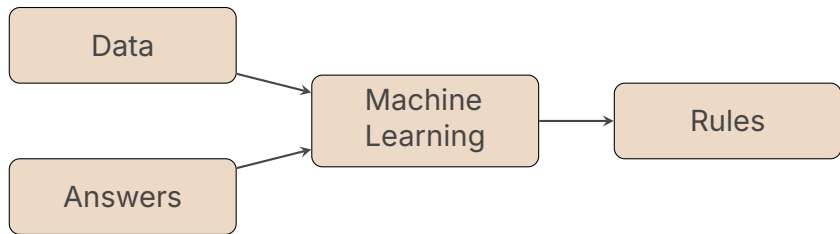
Traditional Programming vs Machine Learning



Traditional Programming



Machine Learning



Revision: What is Machine Learning

"A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T , as measured by P , improves with experience E ." - Tom Mitchell

Pop Quiz #1

Quick Quiz 0

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction

Pop Quiz #2

Quick Quiz 1

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction
- b) Size of a house for price prediction

Pop Quiz #3

Quick Quiz 2

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction
- b) Size of a house for price prediction
- c) Sample ID number

Pop Quiz #4

Quick Quiz 3

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction
- b) Size of a house for price prediction
- c) Sample ID number
- d) Age for medical diagnosis

Pop Quiz #5

Quick Quiz 4

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction
- b) Size of a house for price prediction
- c) Sample ID number
- d) Age for medical diagnosis

Pop Quiz #6

Quick Quiz 5

In machine learning, which of the following is typically NOT a useful feature?

- a) Color of a tomato for quality prediction
- b) Size of a house for price prediction
- c) Sample ID number
- d) Age for medical diagnosis

Answer: c) Sample ID numbers are arbitrary identifiers, not meaningful features!

First ML Task: Grocery Store Tomato Quality Prediction

Problem statement: You want to predict the quality of a tomato given its visual features.

Dataset

Imagine you have some past data on quality of tomatoes.
What visual features do you think will be useful?

Dataset

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- Size

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- Size

Dataset

Imagine you have some past data on quality of tomatoes.
What visual features do you think will be useful?

- Size
- Colour

Dataset

Imagine you have some past data on quality of tomatoes.
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Dataset

Imagine you have some past data on quality of tomatoes.
What visual features do you think will be useful?

- Size
- Colour
- Texture

Sample Dataset

Here is our example dataset with tomato features:

Sample	Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
1	Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
2	Red	Small	Rough	Good
3	Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
4	Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad

Useful Features

Is the sample number a useful feature for predicting quality of a tomato?

Useful Features

Is the sample number a useful feature for predicting quality of a tomato?

Answer: Usually no! Sample numbers are typically arbitrary identifiers and not meaningful features. Let us remove it.

Useful Features

Is the sample number a useful feature for predicting quality of a tomato?

Answer: Usually no! Sample numbers are typically arbitrary identifiers and not meaningful features. Let us remove it.

Let us modify our data table for now.

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad

Training Set

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad

Training Set

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
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The training set consists of two parts:

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1. Features (Input Variables)

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Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad

The training set consists of two parts:

1. Features (Input Variables)
2. Output or Response Variable

Training Set

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad

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We call this matrix as \mathcal{D} , containing:

1. Feature matrix ($\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$) containing data of n samples each of which is d dimensional.

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We call this matrix as \mathcal{D} , containing:

1. Feature matrix ($\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$) containing data of n samples each of which is d dimensional.
2. Output vector ($\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$) containing output variable for n samples.

Data Matrix Details

- Feature matrix: $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\top \\ \mathbf{x}_2^\top \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n^\top \end{bmatrix}$ where $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$

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- Example (after encoding): $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (Orange=1, Small=0, Smooth=1)

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- Example (after encoding): $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (Orange=1, Small=0, Smooth=1)
- Complete dataset: $\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}_i^\top, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

Prediction Task

Estimate condition for unseen tomatoes (#5, 6) based on data set.

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad
Red	Large	Rough	?
Orange	Large	Rough	?

Testing Set

Testing set is similar to training set, but, does not contain labels for output variable.

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad
Red	Large	Rough	?
Orange	Large	Rough	?

Prediction Task

We hope to:

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1. Learn f : Condition $= f(\text{colour, size, texture})$

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2. From Training Dataset

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2. From Training Dataset

Prediction Task

We hope to:

1. Learn f : Condition = $f(\text{colour, size, texture})$
2. From Training Dataset
3. To Predict the condition for the Testing set

Colour	Size	Texture	Condition
Orange	Small	Smooth	Good
Red	Small	Rough	Good
Orange	Medium	Smooth	Bad
Yellow	Large	Smooth	Bad
Red	Large	Rough	?
Orange	Large	Rough	?

Generalisation

- Q: Is predicting on test set enough to say our model generalises?

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Generalisation

- Q: Is predicting on test set enough to say our model generalises?
- A: Ideally, no!
- Ideally - we want to predict "well" on all possible inputs. But, can we test that?
- No! Since, the test set is only a sample from all possible inputs.

Generalisation

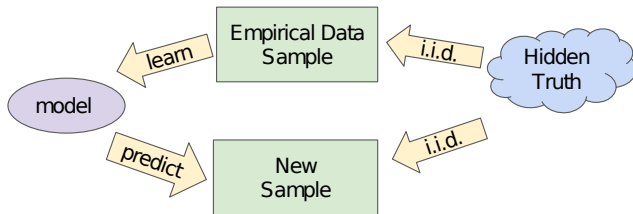


Image courtesy Google ML crash course

Generalisation

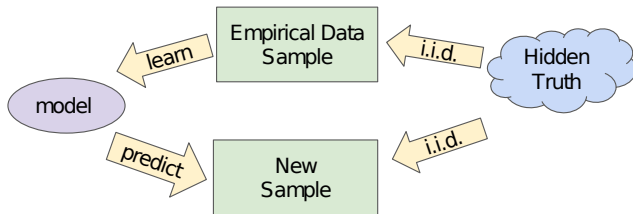


Image courtesy Google ML crash course

Both the training set and the test set are samples drawn from the hidden true distribution (also sometimes called population)

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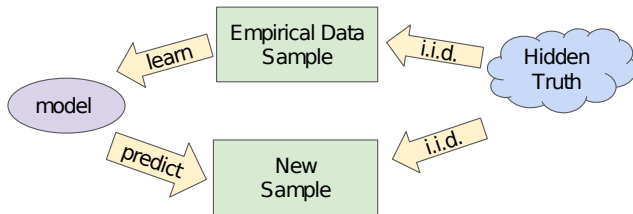


Image courtesy Google ML crash course

Both the training set and the test set are samples drawn from the hidden true distribution (also sometimes called population)

More discussion later once we study bias and variance

Second ML Task: Predict energy consumption of campus

Question: What factors does the campus energy consumption depend on?

Answer:

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Second ML Task: Predict energy consumption of campus

Question: What factors does the campus energy consumption depend on?

Answer:

- # People (More people \implies More Energy)
- Temperature (Higher Temp. \implies Higher Energy)

# People	Temp (C)	Energy (kWh)
4000	30	30
4200	30	32
4200	35	40
3000	20	?
1000	45	?

Pop Quiz #7

Quick Quiz 6

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not

Pop Quiz #8

Quick Quiz 7

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not
- b) Classifying images as cat, dog, or bird

Pop Quiz #9

Quick Quiz 8

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not
- b) Classifying images as cat, dog, or bird
- c) Predicting house prices

Pop Quiz #10

Quick Quiz 9

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not
- b) Classifying images as cat, dog, or bird
- c) Predicting house prices
- d) Determining if a tumor is malignant or benign

Pop Quiz #11

Quick Quiz 10

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not
- b) Classifying images as cat, dog, or bird
- c) Predicting house prices
- d) Determining if a tumor is malignant or benign

Pop Quiz #12

Quick Quiz 11

Which of these is a regression problem?

- a) Predicting if an email is spam or not
- b) Classifying images as cat, dog, or bird
- c) Predicting house prices
- d) Determining if a tumor is malignant or benign

Answer: c) House prices are continuous values - that's regression!

Classification vs Regression

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 - Examples - Predicting:
 - Will I get a loan? (Yes, No)
 - What is the quality of fruit? (Good, Bad)

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 - How much rainfall will fall?

Metrics for Classification

Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth (y)
Good	Good
Good	Good
Good	Bad
Good	Bad
Bad	Bad

Ground Truth: From the actual training set

Prediction: Made by the model

Accuracy

Prediction (\hat{y})

✓	Good
✓	Good
	Good
	Good
✓	Bad

Ground Truth (y)

Good
Good
Bad
Bad
Bad

Accuracy

	Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth (y)
✓	Good	Good
✓	Good	Good
	Good	Bad
	Good	Bad
✓	Bad	Bad

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Accuracy} &= \frac{|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i\}|}{n} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} = 0.6\end{aligned}$$

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- **Set cardinality notation:** $|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i\}|$
 - Reads as: "Number of indices i such that $y_i = \hat{y}_i$ "

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 - Counts how many samples satisfy the condition
- **Alternative: Indicator function notation**

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}[y_i = \hat{y}_i]}{n}$$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{1}[\text{condition}] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if condition is true} \\ 0 & \text{if condition is false} \end{cases}$$

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- **Set cardinality notation:** $|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i\}|$
 - Reads as: "Number of indices i such that $y_i = \hat{y}_i$ "
 - Counts how many samples satisfy the condition
- **Alternative: Indicator function notation**

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}[y_i = \hat{y}_i]}{n}$$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{1}[\text{condition}] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if condition is true} \\ 0 & \text{if condition is false} \end{cases}$$

Mathematical Notation: Set Cardinality and Indicator Functions

- **Set cardinality notation:** $|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i\}|$
 - Reads as: "Number of indices i such that $y_i = \hat{y}_i$ "
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where $\mathbf{1}[\text{condition}] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if condition is true} \\ 0 & \text{if condition is false} \end{cases}$

- Both notations are mathematically equivalent and commonly used in ML literature

Types of Data: Imbalanced Classes

1 sample {
100 samples { $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Bad} \\ \text{Good} \\ \text{Good} \\ \dots \\ \text{Good} \end{pmatrix}$ Imbalanced Classes

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Cases for this:

- Cancer Screening

Types of Data: Imbalanced Classes

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ sample} \{ \\ 100 \text{ samples} \{ \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Bad} \\ \text{Good} \\ \text{Good} \\ \dots \\ \text{Good} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{Imbalanced Classes}$$

Cases for this:

- Cancer Screening
- Planet Detection

Accuracy Metrics: Precision

	Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth (y)
→ ✓	Good	Good
→ ✓	Good	Good
→	Good	Bad
→	Good	Bad
	Bad	Good

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i = \text{Good}\}|}{|\{i : \hat{y}_i = \text{Good}\}|} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

“the fraction of relevant instances among the retrieved instances”, i.e. “out of the number of times we predict Good, how many times is the condition actually Good”

Accuracy Metrics: Precision

	Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth (y)
→ ✓	Good	Good
→ ✓	Good	Good
→	Good	Bad
→	Good	Bad
	Bad	Good

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i = \text{Good}\}|}{|\{i : \hat{y}_i = \text{Good}\}|} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

"the fraction of relevant instances among the retrieved instances", i.e. "out of the number of times we predict Good, how many times is the condition actually Good"

Accuracy Metrics: Recall

	Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth (y)
→ ✓	Good	Good
→ ✓	Good	Good
	Good	Bad
	Good	Bad
→	Bad	Good

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{|\{i : y_i = \hat{y}_i = \text{Good}\}|}{|\{i : y_i = \text{Good}\}|} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

“the fraction of the total amount of relevant instances that were actually retrieved”

Pop Quiz #13

Quick Quiz 12

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%

Pop Quiz #14

Quick Quiz 13

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%

Pop Quiz #15

Quick Quiz 14

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%
- c) 90%

Pop Quiz #16

Quick Quiz 15

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%
- c) 90%
- d) 99%

Pop Quiz #17

Quick Quiz 16

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%
- c) 90%
- d) 99%

Pop Quiz #18

Quick Quiz 17

In a dataset of 1000 samples where only 10 are positive cases, what's the accuracy of a classifier that always predicts "negative"?

- a) 1%
- b) 50%
- c) 90%
- d) 99%

Answer: d) 99% - but this classifier is useless! This shows why accuracy can be misleading.

Types of Data: Imbalanced Classes

Given predictions of whether a tissue is cancerous or not ($n = 100$).

Prediction (\hat{y})

→ $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Yes} \\ \text{No} \\ \text{No} \\ \dots \\ \text{No} \end{pmatrix}$

Ground Truth (y)

→ $\begin{pmatrix} \text{No} \\ \text{No} \\ \dots \\ \text{No} \\ \text{Yes} \end{pmatrix}$

Types of Data: Imbalanced Classes

Given predictions of whether a tissue is cancerous or not ($n = 100$).

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \text{Prediction } (\hat{y}) \\ \text{Yes} \\ \text{No} \\ \text{No} \\ \dots \\ \text{No} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \text{Ground Truth } (y) \\ \text{No} \\ \text{No} \\ \dots \\ \text{No} \\ \text{Yes} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{98}{100} = 0.98$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Accuracy Metrics: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	0	1
	No	1	98

Accuracy Metrics: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	0	1
	No	1	98

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

Accuracy Metric: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

Accuracy Metric: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

Accuracy Metric: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

Accuracy Metric: Confusion Matrix

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

Accuracy Metrics: F-Score

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{F-Score} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

Accuracy Metrics: Matthew's Correlation Coefficient

		Ground Truth	
		Yes	No
Predicted	Yes	True Positive	False Positive
	No	False Negative	True Negative

$$\text{Matthew's correlation coefficient} = \frac{TP \times TN - FP \times FN}{\sqrt{(TP + FP)(TP + FN)(TN + FP)(TN + FN)}}$$

Accuracy Metrics: Example

For the data given below, calculate:

	G.T. Positive	G.T. Negative
Pred Positive	90	4
Pred Negative	1	1

Precision = ?

Recall = ?

F-Score = ?

Matthew's Coeff. = ?

Accuracy Metrics: Answer

For the same data

	G.T. Positive	G.T. Negative
Pred Positive	90	4
Pred Negative	1	1

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{90}{94}$$

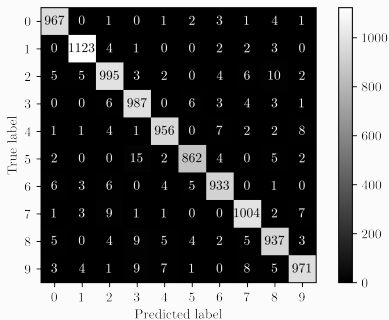
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{90}{91}$$

$$\text{F-Score} = 0.9524$$

$$\text{Matthew's Coeff.} = 0.14$$

Confusion Matrix for multi-class classification

Notebook: confusion-mnist.html



Pop Quiz #19

Quick Quiz 18

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller

Pop Quiz #20

Quick Quiz 19

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller
- b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers

Pop Quiz #21

Quick Quiz 20

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller
- b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers
- c) MAE is easier to compute

Pop Quiz #22

Quick Quiz 21

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller
- b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers
- c) MAE is easier to compute
- d) MAE works only for classification

Pop Quiz #23

Quick Quiz 22

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller
- b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers
- c) MAE is easier to compute
- d) MAE works only for classification

Pop Quiz #24

Quick Quiz 23

Why might Mean Absolute Error (MAE) be preferred over Mean Squared Error (MSE)?

- a) MAE is always smaller
- b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers
- c) MAE is easier to compute
- d) MAE works only for classification

Answer: b) MAE is less sensitive to outliers since it doesn't square the errors!

Metrics for Regression: MSE & MAE

$$\text{Prediction } (\hat{y}) \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ground Truth } (y) \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 60 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Mean Squared Error (MSE)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)} = \sqrt{\text{MSE}}$$

Accuracy Metrics: MAE & ME

Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth
10	20
20	30
30	40
40	50
50	60

$$\text{Mean Absolute Error (MAE)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{y}_i - y_i|}{n}$$

$$\text{Mean Error} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)}{n}$$

Accuracy Metrics: MAE & ME

Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth
10	20
20	30
30	40
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50	60

$$\text{Mean Absolute Error (MAE)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{y}_i - y_i|}{n}$$

$$\text{Mean Error} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)}{n}$$

Is there any downside with using mean error?

Accuracy Metrics: MAE & ME

Prediction (\hat{y})	Ground Truth
10	20
20	30
30	40
40	50
50	60

$$\text{Mean Absolute Error (MAE)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\hat{y}_i - y_i|}{n}$$

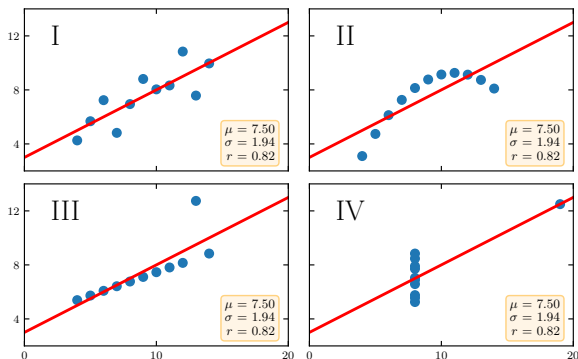
$$\text{Mean Error} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)}{n}$$

Is there any downside with using mean error?

Errors can get cancelled out

The Importance of Plotting

Notebook: [anscombe.html](#)



Anscombe's Quartet

Dummy Baselines

Notebook: dummy-baselines.html

The Importance of Plotting

Property	Value	Across datasets
mean(X)	9	exact
mean(Y)	7.5	up to 3 decimal places
Linear regression line	$y = 3.00 + 0.500x$	up to 2 decimal places

Pop Quiz #25

Quick Quiz 24

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision

Pop Quiz #26

Quick Quiz 25

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision
- b) Only recall

Pop Quiz #27

Quick Quiz 26

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision
- b) Only recall
- c) Precision, recall, and F1-score

Pop Quiz #28

Quick Quiz 27

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision
- b) Only recall
- c) Precision, recall, and F1-score
- d) Only confusion matrix

Pop Quiz #29

Quick Quiz 28

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision
- b) Only recall
- c) Precision, recall, and F1-score
- d) Only confusion matrix

Pop Quiz #30

Quick Quiz 29

For imbalanced datasets, which metrics should you prioritize over accuracy?

- a) Only precision
- b) Only recall
- c) Precision, recall, and F1-score
- d) Only confusion matrix

Answer: c) Precision, recall, and F1-score give a more complete picture!

Key Takeaways

Key Points

- **ML vs Traditional Programming:** ML learns rules from data, traditional programming uses predefined rules

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Key Points

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- **Features matter:** Choose meaningful features, avoid arbitrary identifiers
- **Classification vs Regression:** Discrete outputs vs continuous outputs
- **Accuracy isn't everything:** For imbalanced data, use precision, recall, F1-score
- **Visualization is crucial:** Always plot your data (Anscombe's Quartet lesson)

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Key Points

- **ML vs Traditional Programming:** ML learns rules from data, traditional programming uses predefined rules
- **Features matter:** Choose meaningful features, avoid arbitrary identifiers
- **Classification vs Regression:** Discrete outputs vs continuous outputs
- **Accuracy isn't everything:** For imbalanced data, use precision, recall, F1-score
- **Visualization is crucial:** Always plot your data (Anscombe's Quartet lesson)
- **Use baselines:** Simple baseline models help validate your approach

Summary: Evaluation Metrics

Task	Common Metrics	When to Use
Classification	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 Confusion Matrix	Balanced/Imb Multi-class pr
Regression	MSE, RMSE, MAE Mean Error	Continuous p Check for bia

Remember: Choose metrics based on your problem's characteristics and business requirements!

Colorbox Examples - Definition & Example

Definition: Machine Learning

A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T , as measured by P , improves with experience E .

Example: Classification Task

Predicting whether an email is spam or not spam based on features like sender, subject line, and content.

Colorbox Examples - Alert & Theorem

Important: Common Mistake

Never use accuracy alone for imbalanced datasets! A classifier that always predicts the majority class can have high accuracy but be completely useless.

Theorem: Bayes' Theorem

For events A and B: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$